Gujarat particularly of Saurashtra region during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Gujarat State, District-wise therefor during 1993-94 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government have taken a decision to expand the scheme during the 8th plan so as to provide 3 rooms and 3 teachers in about 30 per cent primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and to extend the scheme to about 10 per cent Upper Primary Schools and the schemes would be launched from 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively when all the schools in the Country including Saurashtra region would be taken up for coverage in a phased manner. The schemes, however, could be launched earlier and coverage enhanced depending on the availability of funds.

Central assistance will consist of salary of additional teacher during the VIIIth plan and for equipment for upper primary schools. Construction will be the State Governments responsibility.

(c) Nil, By the end of March 93, all the schools in Gujarat have been covered under the ongoing OB scheme. Therefore there is no proposal of State Govt. of Gujarat pending for release of funds durlng 1993-94. The expanded OB programme is being formulated. No amount has been allocated for this purpose yet.

IMPROVEMENT OF WOMEN'S LOT

3374. SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAARC Health Ministers' Conference held at Kathmandu have demanded for improvement of women's lot;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some steps to implement these suggestions; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : (a) and (b) The Kathmandu Resolution which was adopted at the SAARC Ministerial Conference on Women and Family Health held at Kathmandu from November 21—23, 1993, made a number of declarations. They include raising the age of marriage, quality family planning services, increase in the number of institutional deliveries, universal literacy among girls, reduction of maternal mortality, infant mortality and child moratality rates, reduction of maternal anaemia and iodine deficiency, reduction in the number of babies born with low birth weights, promotion of breast-feeding, reduction in the level of malnutrition among children, adolescent, pregnant and lactating women, increase in the contraceptive prevalence rates, promotion of birth spacing, reduction in the incidence of unsafe abortions and prevention of infanticide and foeticide. The Ministers also called upon to bring strong political commitment to empower women and improve their status in the sociey, promote female literacy and education and skill development for income generation to strengthen their earning capacity.

(c) and (d) Towards continuous improvement in raising the status of women, in addition to enabling constitutional provisions, a number of legislative measures,

enunciation of women-specific and women related policies and various schemes programmes cutting across several Ministries/Departments are being implemented. The flow of benefits to women in the 3 Core Sectors of education, health and employment are being kept under close vigil. The Government recognises that the needs of women are holistic and the strategy is to focus on an integrated approach which will result in empowerment of women and mainstreaming them in the national development.

The following steps have been taken by the Government in this direction:

(i) A massive effort has been initiated to trigger changes in societal attitudes towards women through an integrated media campaign projecting a positive image of women and the girl child. A country wide gender sensitization programme to sensitise planners, policy makers and enforcement machinery has been launched.

(ii) Empowerment of women through 4 main components viz. literacy and education, training, credit and employment and income generation. Special efforts to promote self-confidence amongst women have been stressed in the new Education Policy. The female literacy level has increased five times from 7.9 per cent in 1951 to 39.3 per cent in 1991.

(iii) For the first time a special intervention has been devised for adolescent girls particularly school dropouts using the ICDS infrastructure for working after the health, literacy and nutrition in the age group of 11—18 years. The scheme for adolescent girls has been sanctioned in 507 ICDS Block which cover about 4.50 lakh adolescent girls.

(iv) The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme is being implemented in 51 districts with the assistance of UNICEF and World Bank in addition to ongoing programmes of Maternal and Child Health Services.

(v) A National Plan of Action for children and the National Plan of Action for Girl Child (1991—2000) forms an integrated multi-sectoral decadal Plan of Action for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children with a specific gender sensitivity built for girl children and adolescent girls.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

3375. SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether teaching of vocational subjects is being made in some Government Schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of these schools and that of vocational subjects;

(c) whether teaching of some vocational subjects is being made in Kendriya Vidyalayas also;

(d) if so, the names of these Kendriya Vidyalayas alongwith names of such subjects;

(e) whether Government propose to issue instructions for teaching of some more vocational subjects in Government Schools and in Kendriya Vidyalayas during next academic session viz, 1994-95; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT.